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## Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

**MR. Ben-Gurion's visit to Burma has already been estimated as a considerable success, though with a certain elusive quality.**

**BURMA** There were no outstanding issues between Israel and Burma in need of solution, so there could be no spectacular developments. It is reported that commercial relations between the two countries are to be considerably extended, in addition to more technical aid, but this is probably not these subjects that the two Prime Ministers discussed so ardently in total privacy at their last meeting.

On an earlier occasion, a number of years ago, a proposal was raised by a friendly power for the signing of a limited treaty with Israel. Mr. Ben-Gurion is known to have declined his view—which was fully accepted—was that a treaty in quite general terms could prove of little value in assuring cooperation if the relationship was not animated by a feeling of genuine friendship. Once such genuine trust and friendship between two peoples had been established, it was only details that required regulation. This is somewhat the position with Burma today, whose leadership aims in the same direction as Israel, and some of whose citizens have discovered that they feel as much at home in Israel and with Israelis, as the latter do in Burma. These are intangibles, but it is the intangibles which infuse life into agreements.

There are likely to be some more important results to the meetings. U. Nu is on his way to Egypt, and while it is doubtful whether his deliberately peaceful and pressureless forms of diplomacy can be properly appreciated in the hysterical and belligerent air of Cairo, his own profound confidence in Israel, and some of whose citizens have discovered that they feel as much at home in Israel and with Israelis, as the latter do in Burma. These are intangibles, but it is the intangibles which infuse life into agreements.

Whether there was time and opportunity for conversations concerning closer relations with China is not yet known, but it is at the least a coincidence that it was in the very same days that Israel voted in favour of China's admittance to the U.N. The problem in Asia in general, is that neither the history of the Jews nor that of this country are at all familiar there, being essentially a part of the development of the Christian and Western world.

Not only Mr. Ben-Gurion's own buoyant personality but the friendship and generous personal effort and hospitality lavished on his guest by U. Nu, as well as the interest shown in the visit by the Burmese press, are sufficiently unusual to have caused a surge of interest in Israel affairs in that part of the world. Any understanding of the situation of Israel and its neighbours is bound to be a slow process and one that may take years to complete. Mr. Ben-Gurion's first Asian visit has certainly given a new impetus to such understanding, and may prove of great value.

**B'Aires Judge Studies Eichmann's Abduction**

**BUENOS AIRES (AP).** Argentine officials are studying the legality of Adolf Eichmann's removal from his home here last year.

The Federal Criminal and Correctional Court in Buenos Aires has been investigating the capture in May, 1960, of the Nazi war criminal.

Proceedings began after Eichmann's wife filed a complaint with the court shortly after his abduction.

District Attorney Francisco J. D'Albora is handling the case. He has prepared a list of questions which he wants to be sent to Eichmann in his prison cell in Israel, it is reliably reported here.

We announce the Memorial Service and the Unveiling of the Tombstone of my beloved wife, our daughter and sister

**Alice (Lisl) Rosenberg**  
née Haller (formerly Casanowitz)  
which will take place at Kiryat Shaul Cemetery, Tel Aviv on Shabbat, Sunday, 17th Tevet 5722 (December 24, 1961) at 3 p.m.

Special buses will leave at 2.30 from Rehov Spinoza, corner Rehov Gordon.

**Dr. Marcus Rosenberg and Family**

# THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1961 • 15 Tevet, 5722 • 15 Rejab, 1381

TWELVE PAGES

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## Goa Resistance Ends; Total Of Dead 'About 50'

**PANJIM, Goa.**—All Portuguese resistance to the Indian forces in Goa is believed to have ended, a senior Indian police officer said here.

In New Delhi, a Government spokesman said the death toll in the fighting "cannot exceed 20 to 25 on either side." The total wounded was several hundred, he said.

The spokesman said there was "not much fighting" in the two-day operation, except for "some resistance" at the Goa port of Mormugao and in the small enclave of Damao, but the going generally was so easy the Indian force rarely needed to use artillery.

He said all Portuguese women and children had been confined to barracks and officers and civilians to their homes. He added that the Indian Government "would be glad to repatriate Portuguese nationals if Portugal so desires," but it was up to Lisbon to ask for them. He made it clear that the repatriation offer applied only to white Portuguese.

Portuguese forces in Goa, including police and customs guards, are estimated to number about 10,000.

Official reports claimed Portuguese troops carried out a scorched earth policy, blowing up bridges, roads and buildings before a resistance collapsed late Tuesday. The reports claimed the invading forces caused only negligible damage to port installations and public buildings.

(Reuters, AP)

**K Hails India's 'Liberation of Goa'**

Soviet Premier Khrushchev has congratulated India on the "liberation" of the Portuguese enclaves of Goa, Damao and Diu, and their "reunification with the Motherland," the Soviet news agency Tass, reported yesterday.

A cable from Mr. Khrushchev to Prime Minister Nehru, said "The Soviet people unanimously support these actions and wish success to friendly India in consolidating its independence."

The U.S. State Department said yesterday there was no change in the U.S. policy of providing economic assistance to India. The Department's Press Officer made the statement when asked if India's action had caused any review of the American aid programme.

In Lisbon, police armed with sub-machineguns mounted guard over the British and U.S. Embassies after groups of youths had been reported moving in their direction. Groups of demonstrators formed a motorcade carrying slogans including "Down with America," and "Down with the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance," and waving Union Jacks in the streets.

**Indonesian and Dutch Aircraft Patrolling New Guinea Area**

**JAKARTA.**—A senior Indonesian Air Force officer told reporters here Indonesian and Dutch aircraft are engaged in exercises in the New Guinea area which may have "vast consequences" if they meet.

Indonesia has moved its front-line aircraft to forward airfields and declared a wide area of air space closed following the speech by President Sukarno three days ago in which he issued a "command on the liberation of West Irian" (West New Guinea) which is administered by the Dutch.

The director of Air Intelligence, Lt.-Col. Soehardono, said, "Whatever happens, we of the Indonesian Air Force are well prepared to face the situation and carry out the sacred task on short notice."

The Indonesian Navy Chief of Staff, Rear-Admiral Marjadinata, issued an order of the day calling on the fleet for instant readiness. The Red Cross called on its volunteer medical workers to report for duty.

In Peking, the official "People's Daily" yesterday pro-

## Tshombe Hedges On Pact with Adoula

**LEOPOLDVILLE.**—The Katanga leader, Mr. Moise Tshombe, yesterday reached an agreement with Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Congolese Prime Minister, which ends Katanga's secession and may bring peace by Christmas, according to the U.S. Envoy, Mr. Edmund Gullion.

But Mr. Tshombe told reporters the pact was only provisional and would have to be ratified by his Cabinet and Assembly, adding that hostilities in Katanga would continue "so long as the U.N. continues to attack us."

He then returned to Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, where he said it would take a week for his Assembly to reach a final decision on the proposal he was taking back—and which he refused to disclose.

Mr. Tshombe looked tired after the 24-hour non-stop negotiations at Kitona, at the mouth of the Congo River. Observers said the talks almost broke down several times.

He said the U.N. had promised a cease-fire to allow Katanga Ministers to attend the Assembly.

The Central Government and the U.N. promptly moved to deny Mr. Tshombe's interpretation. "There is no question of ratification," an official U.N. spokesman said here. "The whole thing has been signed, sealed and delivered."

**Sealed and Delivered**

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Mr. Joseph Ileo, Congolese Information Minister, issued to the press an eight-point declaration signed by Mr. Tshombe, in which he recognized the Central Government's authority over all parts of Congo with President Kasavubu as head of state, agreed that the Katanga gendarmerie shall be placed under the President's authority, and promised to respect the U.N.'s resolutions.

Observers had pointed out that all these points had been covered in previous agreements this year, which were never carried out.

**Triumph for Reason**

The signed document was handed by Mr. Ralph Bunche, U.N. Under-Secretary, who stood by in Kitona. He called the agreement "a signal triumph for reason and good will."

Mr. Gullion, who had accompanied Mr. Tshombe to Kitona, pointed out that the whole meeting came about at Mr. Tshombe's specific request, in the form of a cable to President Kennedy. However, the Congolese achieved agreement by themselves, he stressed, "we were only honest brokers to help them out when the going got tough."

In Elisabethville, about 10 rifle shots and two short bursts of machinegun fire rattled out in the city centre early yesterday, but otherwise all was quiet as the city returned to normal. People and traffic are again moving about, and shops which have just reopened were crowded, though stocks were low.

(Reuters, AP)

**Albania Mission In Burma, En Route Peking**

**RANGOON (AP).**—Albania's four-man goodwill mission led by Deputy Premier Abdol Keler left yesterday for Peking after a four-day visit to Burma en route to Communist China.

Mr. Keler called on the Acting Foreign Minister, U. E. Maung, and suggested an exchange of diplomatic missions between the two countries and the establishment of trade relations. U. E. Maung said a Burmese trade mission will visit Albania next year.

**U.S. and British Leaders Begin Private Talks**

**HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP).**—U.S. President Kennedy arrived here yesterday and immediately went into conference with British Prime Minister Macmillan to "exchange views and coordinate policies" on common problems facing their countries.

Mr. Macmillan said the purpose of the meeting was "strengthening our friendship to preserve the peace of the world."

Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan discussed their agenda over lunch, when they were each attended by only one aide. They then sat down completely alone for their first private session.

**Plane Crashes On Way Here**

**ANKARA (Reuters).**—A BEA Comet, carrying 34 passengers and crew, exploded in the air two minutes after taking off from Ankara Airport last night on a flight to Nicosia and Lydda. It crashed and burst into flames.

Officials at Ankara Airport said 30 persons were killed and 100 injured. Survivors taken to hospital.

The plane had come from London.

Among the survivors was Abul-Mishne Yusuf Kadar, Islamic Military Attaché in Ankara.

## Ben-Gurion Back from Burma

**LYDDA AIRPORT.**— "There is a great field open for political and cultural cooperation between Burma and Israel," Prime Minister Ben-Gurion said here upon his arrival from Rangoon shortly before 1 a.m. today.

Despite the late hour, Mr. Ben-Gurion was welcomed by the President's Aide de Camp, Cabinet Ministers, Knesset members, senior Government officials, the Chief of Staff, senior Army officers and Defence Ministry officials and members of his family.

Mr. Ben-Gurion looked fresh and rested and was in high spirits. One of his first questions as he stepped down from the El Al Boeing jetliner was how Mrs. Ben-Gurion was feeling after her eye operation.

She had called the airport five minutes before the Prime Minister's arrival.

Reading a prepared statement, Mr. Ben-Gurion said that Burmese leaders and people had the highest respect for Israel. He voiced the hope that his visit will have deepened the friendship between the two countries, and said that if this friendship were further developed, its echoes would be felt in all parts of Asia and perhaps further afield.

He said that he had had meetings with Persian leaders during a stopover in Teheran on his way to Rangoon. However, he was not ready to reveal the political results of his meetings with Burmese or Persian officials until after he has made a report to the Cabinet.

On the return flight to Lydda, the Premier's plane landed for one hour at Bombay.

Among the welcome at the airport was a group of Burmese students whom Mr. Ben-Gurion addressed in their language.

The Prime Minister's Aide de Camp, Abul-Mishne Haim Ben-David, his son Amos, and the Burmese Ambassador, U. Maung Maung, returned with Mr. Ben-Gurion.

**U NU MAY RETURN VISIT SHORTLY**

Special to The Jerusalem Post

**RANGOON.**— "Shalom, lehitotaf and chawshabab" were Mr. Ben-Gurion's parting words to U. Nu before entering the El Al Boeing for his return to Israel yesterday afternoon. (Chawshabab is a Burmese greeting meaning "May you prosper in peace").

Mr. Ben-Gurion ran up the steps to the plane to the delighted amusement of the Burmese notables who had come to bid farewell. "Till we meet again, very soon," U. Nu replied.

This may have been more than just a formal phrase, because the joint communiqué issued by the two men concludes with these words: "The Prime Minister of Israel has extended to the Prime Minister of the Union of Burma a cordial invitation to visit Israel again at any convenient date, which the Prime Minister of the Union of Burma has gratefully accepted."

In his farewell statement, Mr. Ben-Gurion paid his respects to President Win Maung, to U. Nu, to the Socialist leaders now in opposition, to the Army commander and to the two learned Buddhists who "enabled me in the few days of my meditation to understand more fully the Buddhist philosophical and ethical teaching."

The Prime Minister said, "I came here as a fervent friend of Burma and I am leaving as a great admirer of your people and its leaders. The cooperation and friendship between Israel and Burma will be a blessing to both peoples."

(Continued on Page 2—Col. 4)

## Ben-Gurion Back from Burma



Burma's and Israel's Prime Ministers greet each other at an Israel Embassy reception in Rangoon. Ambassador Eliahu Ben-Horin looks on.

**Doubts Burma Can Break M. E. Deadlock**

By NAHUM PLUNDIK, Special to The Jerusalem Post

**RANGOON.**—Prime Minister Ben-Gurion told a press conference shortly before his departure yesterday that "if it depended on the Burmese Prime Minister, there would be peace between Israel and the Arab countries, but I am afraid that though Burma's friendship with Israel is a political and moral asset for us, it cannot change Israel-Arab relations."

He had been asked by one of the 60 Burmese journalists present what he expected from U. Nu's coming visit to Cairo. The Israeli Premier went on to say that he believed in ultimate peace between Jews and Arabs, but it depended on a general relaxation of East-West tensions, and he stressed that "some people's attempts to set one side in the Middle East against the other" was not limited to the Jewish-Arab conflict, but included conflicts between the Arabs themselves, between Arabs and Iranians, and so on.

Mr. Ben-Gurion gave an evasive answer when asked his opinion on the Goa flare-up, saying "what is done is done. It is not for me to judge Nehru's or Portugal's actions."

**Nato and Market**

Asked whether it was true that Israel was trying to enter Nato, Mr. Ben-Gurion said "as far as I am informed, no efforts in this direction have been made by Israel. But I want to say that I do not regard Nato membership as a crime, nor membership of the Warsaw Pact. But so far we have no political alliance with any country. We do, however, want to be members of the Common Market. We want to be friends with all nations and it is not our business what kind of internal regime they have."

The journalists present showed great interest in Mr. Ben-Gurion's Buddhist studies and one asked whether his interest in Buddhism was rooted in the fact that Judaism had failed to satisfy him. Mr. Ben-Gurion replied: "I am quite satisfied with Judaism. But I am interested in human thinking and my desire to learn what Buddhist intellectuals think today was one more reason for me to come to Burma. The Prime Minister said that he respected Buddhist fundamental belief, though he could not accept that life was fundamentally suffering, as Buddhists believe. Judaism believes that there is suffering in life, but also joy."

**East Bloc, Neutrals Hail Israel Stand on China**

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

Representatives of Eastern European and neutralist nations at the U.N. have expressed their appreciation of Israel's vote on the issue of seating Communist China to members of the Israeli delegation, it was learned yesterday.

These representatives said they considered the Israel vote as a sign of "change and progress" in Israel's policy.

Political circles in Jerusalem were gratified at the Eastern bloc and neutralist response, and expressed the hope that this may help open the way to diplomatic relations between Israel and Communist China.

It was pointed out that all the European nations outside the Soviet bloc voted against the two amendments in the Assembly, and that Greece and Italy abstained. This is particularly significant with regard to Greece, which in the past had supported the Arabs. The change may reflect the increasingly strained relations between Athens and Cairo.

**Blasts Damage Pylons Outside Jo'burg**

**JOHANNESBURG (AP).**—Heavy explosions have damaged two high tension wire pylons outside Johannesburg Wednesday night.

Police said they thought time bombs were used. The blasts occurred as police in major cities guarded government buildings and power stations following several attempts to blow up buildings in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth Saturday night.

**Seoul Ex-Minister Hanged for Fraud**

**SEOUL (AP).**—Choi In-kyoo, 43, Interior Minister under former President Syngman Rhee, and four others sentenced to death by the Revolutionary Court were hanged yesterday at the West Gate Prison here. They had been found guilty of rigging elections.

## Ben-Gurion Back from Burma



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**Vote on Refugees Pleases J'lem**

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

Political circles in Jerusalem have expressed satisfaction with the votes on the Arab refugee question in the U.N. General Assembly, and they point to the important precedent set by the fact that 34 nations supported the resolution calling for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab states.

At the same time, there were clear expressions of disappointment, that Ghana, Mali, Guinea, Ethiopia, Senegal, Argentina, Ceylon and India should have supported the two Arab amendments calling for reconstituting the P.C.C. and directing it to ensure the property rights of the refugees.

It was pointed out that all the European nations outside the Soviet bloc voted against the two amendments in the Assembly, and that Greece and Italy abstained. This is particularly significant with regard to Greece, which in the past had supported the Arabs. The change may reflect the increasingly strained relations between Athens and Cairo.

It is interesting to note that Cambodia and Dahomey, who had supported the two Arab amendments in the past, abstained in the present session, while Burma, the Philippines and Thailand abstained consistently on all the resolutions. One other interesting feature was the fact that South Africa did not participate in the voting.

Israel was among the 62 nations voting for the American resolution in the Assembly, while she was the only one to oppose it in committee. This is because in committee, the resolution included the two Arab amendments, while in the plenum these were voted on separately and were dropped from the final draft.

Our correspondent at the United Nations notes that Arab hopes that the 50 or so new members of the Organization, all former colonial territories, would help them revoke the 1947 resolution have been dashed, with African leaders bringing a pro-Israel resolution to the floor for the first time since 1962.

He adds that there have been four votes on the custodian question this year, showing a steady decline in pro-Arab sentiment. In the spring session of the Assembly, the favourable vote was 47 in committee and 44 in the plenum. This session, it was 42 in committee and 39 in the plenum. (This last vote was incorrectly reported yesterday as being 30. This is because Thailand's vote was wrongly recorded as being in favour instead of an abstention. This has now been corrected.)

**Ask for the Special Issue of NEW YORK Herald Tribune**

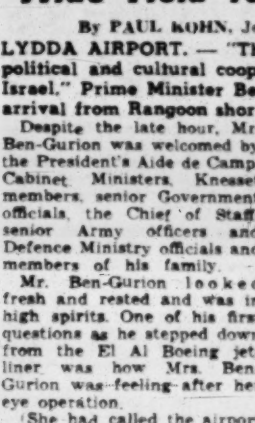
December 21, 1961

containing a supplement on President Weizmann

**Eden quality is outstanding**

You know what? I Like "TELMA" Soup A lot!!

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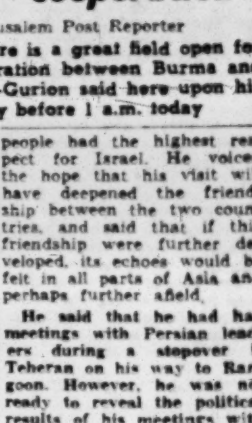
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## Jersey

By Alan S. Aidi, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Christmas trees are being decorated this weekend in the homes of most of Israel's 30,000 Catholics and 1,200 Protestants, in anticipation of the holiday which begins Sunday night.

## Amos Hakham, Advisor At Biblical Zoo

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Amos Hakham, the first International Bible Quiz Champion, has agreed to accept a post at the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo as scientific advisor on animal and plant life.

In addition to lectures to groups of children and adults, he is to conduct an intensive study of animal and plant life in the Bible. Talmud and other religious sources.

A special office, equipped with a library, is to be provided for him at the Zoo. He will take up his post on January 1.

The Maronites, whose community in Israel numbers about 2,000, hold their services here earlier in the evening.

Another Catholic midnight mass will be held at the Church of the Annunciation in the old market place. This is the largest of the Christian communities in Israel.

The Vicar-General of the Latin Church in Israel, Bishop Pier Giorgio Chiappero, will officiate at the Roman Catholic midnight mass at St. Joseph's church, which stands on the traditional site of Joseph's carpentry shop. Scores of splendidly robed monks from the nearby Terra Sancta monastery and choir of boys and nuns participate in the service.

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## Israel's Christian Communities Prepare for Christmas

By Alan S. Aidi, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Christmas trees are being decorated this weekend in the homes of most of Israel's 30,000 Catholics and 1,200 Protestants, in anticipation of the holiday which begins Sunday night.

Large numbers of worshippers are expected to attend the midnight mass Sunday of the Greek Catholic and Roman Catholic churches here.

Archbishop George Hakim will officiate at the Greek Catholic midnight mass at the Church of the Annunciation in the old market place. This is the largest of the Christian communities in Israel.

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Another Catholic midnight mass will be held at the Church of the Annunciation in the old market place. This is the largest of the Christian communities in Israel.

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## C.P. Members in US Risk Prosecution

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. Justice Department officials have a case against each member of the U.S. Communist Party — about 10,000, by FBI estimate.

By the time zero hour was reached at midnight on Wednesday, not one of them had come forward to register as an agent for a foreign power, the Soviet Union, as required by the Internal Security Act.

But a spokesman indicated the Department intends to study the situation carefully before acting against the individual party members.

If convicted, each member could be fined \$10,000 and sentenced to five years in prison for each day of violation.

The responsibility for registering as individuals fell upon Communist Party members when party officers failed to register by the November 20 deadline for registration of the party as an organization.

China Orders More Wheat from Canada

HONG KONG (Reuters). — The Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, Mr. W.C. McNamara, has concluded a new grain deal with the Chinese Communist trade agencies here, a spokesman of the Canadian Trade Commissioners Office said yesterday.

The Canadian Press News Agency reported that the Chinese order would be a large one — bigger, it understood, than Washington reports last week indicated. Those reports had suggested orders for \$400 million worth of grain, mainly wheat. This will be China's fifth purchase of Canadian grain this year.

Cables in Brief

VISITOR: — Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, Egyptian Vice-President and Defence Minister, will tour Indonesia from January 17 as the guest of the Indonesian President.

IPAK: — Traffic through the Corinth Canal, Greece, has been suspended until further notice. Severe weather is causing a crack in one bank. The diversion route to Piraeus is some seven hours longer.

VISIT: — Admiral S.G. Gorshkov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy, who is on a visit to the U.S., was received by the U.S. Navy Secretary, Admiral John S. McCain, in the White House.

MAFIA: — The Mafia Court in Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Italy, has sentenced 200 members of the Mafia to life imprisonment for the murder of trade union leader Salvatore Carnevale in Sicily six years ago.

COMMITTEE: — Italy's Communist Party has lost almost 200,000 new members during 1961, while acquiring about 130,000 new ones, according to a report put before the Central Committee of the Party in Rome. It showed overall membership had dropped about 2 per cent to 1,728,000.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

HAIFA: Hailor, 1. Maasli, 2. Abuha, 4. Horov, M. Carmel, 8. Kibbutz.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIANS

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## LAW REPORT

December 22, 1961

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Sussman and Cohn.

Unpublished Order Severely Criticized

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on June 30, 1961 (in C.A. 522/60).

The respondent, Advocate Haas, waited for years to get a telephone installed in his apartment. Eventually, in March 1960, he was informed by the postal authorities that they were prepared to install a telephone in his apartment for 11,350. At the time, the fixed price for a telephone installation was 11,300.

The demand for the additional 50 was based on the fact that on December 1, 1958, the Postmaster General had issued an order in writing to the effect that when any telephone installation requires any excessive stretching of lines or any special construction, necessitating an outlay of more than 11,300, then the applicant must pay the whole outlay. This order was not published in Reshumot.

Mr. Haas paid the 11,350 under protest, and when his telephone was installed, he sued the postal authorities for the return of 11,300, contending that the order was not published in Reshumot.

On which he had based his demand for 11,300, the ordinary telephone installation had been published in Reshumot. The Tel Aviv District Court accepted Mr. Haas's argument.

Section 107(b) of the Post Office Ordinance provides that the Postmaster General may make such regulations as he deems fit, which are authorized or required to be prescribed, and it shall not be necessary to publish in Reshumot any rule made under this sub-section.

Section 107(c) of the Interpretation Ordinance provides that all regulations having legislative effect shall be published in Reshumot, and shall take effect from the date of their publication, unless it be otherwise provided.

Section 107(d) of the Interpretation Ordinance provides that all regulations having legislative effect shall be published in Reshumot, and shall take effect from the date of their publication, unless it be otherwise provided.

Section 107(e) of the Interpretation Ordinance provides that all regulations having legislative effect shall be published in Reshumot, and shall take effect from the date of their publication, unless it be otherwise provided.

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Section 107(m) of the Interpretation Ordinance provides that all regulations having legislative effect shall be published in Reshumot, and shall take effect from the date of their publication, unless it be otherwise provided.

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Section 107(o) of the Interpretation Ordinance provides that all regulations having legislative effect shall be published in Reshumot, and shall take effect from the date of their publication, unless it be otherwise provided.

Section 107(p) of the Interpretation Ordinance provides that all regulations having legislative effect shall be published in Reshumot, and shall take effect from the date of their publication, unless it be otherwise provided.

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Section 107(aa) of the Interpretation Ordinance provides that all regulations having legislative effect shall be published in Reshumot, and shall take effect from the date of their publication, unless it be otherwise provided.

Section 107(ab) of the Interpretation Ordinance provides that all regulations having legislative effect shall be published in Reshumot, and shall take effect from the date of their publication, unless it be otherwise provided.

Section 107(ac) of the Interpretation Ordinance provides that all regulations having legislative effect shall be published in Reshumot, and shall take effect from the date of their publication, unless it be otherwise provided.

## Religious Services

Shabbat begins: In Jerusalem at 4:30 p.m. In Tel Aviv at 4:21 p.m. In Haifa at 4:10 p.m.

and ends tomorrow: In Jerusalem at 5:10 p.m. In Tel Aviv at 5:01 p.m. In Haifa at 4:51 p.m.

Fast: Vaykhi, 1, 2, 1-12. Jerusalem: Melachim 1, 2, 1-12.

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight, 8:30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 8:45 p.m. Lecture by Rabbi M. Levanon. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8:00 a.m. Mincha, 4:15 p.m. Arvit, 5:15 p.m.

Hechal Shalom: Tonight: Mincha, 4:30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 4:45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8:00 a.m. Mincha, 4:15 p.m. Arvit, 5:15 p.m. (Services conducted by Cantor M. Stern and Hechal Shalom Choir.)

The President's (Rehavia) Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8:15 a.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 8:30 a.m. Lecture on Parashah by Dr. A. Phillips. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8:15 a.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 8:30 a.m. Lecture on Parashah by Dr. A. Phillips.

Emet Vemunah (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 8:30 p.m. Lecture on Parashah by Dr. A. Phillips. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8:15 a.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 8:30 a.m. Lecture on Parashah by Dr. A. Phillips.

Italian Synagogue (Hill Street): Tonight, 8:30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8:00 a.m. Mincha, 4:15 p.m. Arvit, 5:15 p.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shabbat, 8:00 a.m. Mincha, 4:15 p.m. Arvit, 5:15 p.m.

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## Copies of Documents

first-class quality, quickly done (on the spot, upon request) in strict confidence. "FLOOD" special 500 Watt tube for photographing. Special highly sensitive films for in-door photography. Large selection of projection apparatuses for slides.

## The Weather

Forecast: Hazy with intermittent showers in north and central parts of country, and thunderstorms in the Negev. Outlook for Sabbath: Intermittent showers.

## ARRIVALS

Mr. Asher Ben-Nathan, the Director-General of the Defense Ministry, arrived in Jerusalem today for a visit to the Ministry of Defense.

## DEPARTURES

Senator Kenneth Keating, who is on a two-day visit to the U.S., will leave today for New York.

## Cold and Wet Over Weekend

A cold, wet and gusty weekend was forecast by the weatherman at Lydda Airport last night.

## Power Breaks Down

While no damage was reported here by yesterday evening, in spite of the near-gale-force gusts, entire cities were plunged into darkness when a 50,000 kw station at the Reading Station here broke down.

While no damage was reported here by yesterday evening, in spite of the near-gale-force gusts, entire cities were plunged into darkness when a 50,000 kw station at the Reading Station here broke down.

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## Ashdod Port Construction 8 Months Behind Schedule

Ben Aharon Convinced Contractor Will Catch Up

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER  
TEL AVIV.—Ashdod Port will be ready for citrus exports as planned in 1964/65, though currently eight months behind its building schedule, Minister of Transport Ben Aharon told a press conference here yesterday.

Work on the harbour began six months ago.

The delay and slow progress in construction of the breakwaters in the Ashdod port was attributed by Mr. Ben-Aharon to the failure to haul 2,000 tons of quarry rock a day to the site, as originally estimated by American and Israeli planners.

"This was a serious mistake in planning, but there is no reason for despair, and with new equipment to be brought to Ashdod we shall make up lost ground," Mr. Ben-Aharon said.

"Only One Shipyard" The Transport Minister reiterated that there was room for only one Israeli shipyard, and that had to be operated by the Government.

He hoped for "a painless" takeover of the shipyard by the Government, but said that the shipyard would start operations within three months, and was built at an outlay of IL18m, according to the original estimate of its cost, the Minister said.

Dutch partnership in the shipyard would assure Dutch know-how for operating the yard.

The Government would participate up to 26 per cent in the planned Shipping Bank, Mr. Ben-Aharon said. No date has yet been set for the bank's founding.

Foreign experts would be called in to give their opinion on the building of the Elat railway. The Transport Minister still favoured a railway to the southern port, but other strong economic interests considered the road more economic, and the question was currently at stalemate. Elat port would claim an export-import movement of one million tons of goods a year in the late 1960s. Other important factors to influence the road-rail consideration were development at the Dead Sea, the Negev, and other Negev projects, and central military training installations planned for the Negev.

Mr. Ben-Aharon revealed that preliminary talks have already taken place in the late 1960s between Kaiser-Flin of Haifa and the Leyland Motor company on combined production of vehicles in Israel.

Whereas Israel could not until now choose which type of vehicle to assemble here for "political" reasons, the entry of Leyland and the country could plan its vehicle production lines. These would probably include three types of small cars, besides lorries and buses.

Public Transport Law The law for public transport was now being formulated, Mr. Ben-Aharon said. It would declare public transport as "public property" and would be operated by the Government, municipalities or cooperatives. Mr. Ben-Aharon also foresaw the "natural death" of Israel's "shuttle" services, including also inter-urban shuttle taxis. He saw these "special" Israel modes of transport as having to place in organized public transport.

He also declared that underground or monorail transport would be necessary to supplement highway connections between Tel Aviv and Petah Tikva.

The Transport Minister invited private capital to invest in the building of the Lydda Airport and Haifa Port terminals, and said that the Government would be behind in its development, and for the next three years at least would have to improve to examine the possibility that one major airfield would have to serve both international and internal aviation.

A committee had been set up to examine the possibility of merging Arka and El Al, but Mr. Ben-Aharon said that he did not favour this absorption, as Arka is an efficiently run little airline, Mr. Ben-Aharon said.

THE DIRECTORS of Elern's Investment Corporation Ltd. will propose to a general meeting of the shareholders to be held on February 4, 1962, the distribution of a 10 per cent bonus share.

Numbers ending in 0239, 1883, 1590, 2106, 1690, 0629, 2124, 8880, 1179, 9196, 5126, 6110, 3552, 9564, 3846, 1064, 4214, 0844 and 4466 won IL40 each.

Numbers ending in 5238, 8506, 4388 won IL100 each while numbers ending in 5 and 0 won IL2 each.

The following numbers won IL100 each: 462065, 082350, 104601, 343612, 361122, 410079, 041424, 291825, 241132, 164252, IL200 each: 224199, 469807, 171187, 168567, 197146, 217949, 338350, 158530, 260782, 288583, 456965, 410018, 196822, 294187, 024876, 273040, 472571, 122923, 277630, and 280871.

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## B-G: 'Seclusion Spent Mostly In Studying Modern Buddhism'

Special To The Jerusalem Post

RANGOON.—The technique used in meditation "is really not new to me," Prime Minister Ben-Gurion said on Wednesday in summing up his eight days of meditating in seclusion.

He said, "Although I have never before practised exactly the same technique, I have occupied myself with related techniques for some years. I went through the past week with the idea about control of breathing and the human limbs. But what I learned during the past week really led me to the act of meditation as Buddhists practise it."

"What I really learned last September to become a Buddhist, Deputy of Konrad Adenauer, ruling Christian Democrat Party, added in the 'Party's' newsletter that the wrong committed was so large that it could not be atoned for by sentencing all the remaining individuals who could be caught."

But, he added: "Only in this way can we clear the way for the Germans of tomorrow, for the Germany of the younger generation, which must be freed of a responsibility which cannot fairly be placed upon it by the world."

In London, Mr. Richard Crossman, M.P., writes in today's "Morning Star" that "Conrad Adenauer, the German Chancellor, has been accused of having committed a crime of omission, namely, of not having done enough to prevent the Holocaust."

"I learned this through daily contact with the head of the Institute for Advanced Buddhist Studies, and the conversations I had with him. This has been very important to me. All the other things, as I said, about breathing technique and concentration and so on, I knew about in advance."

Asked whether he believed he had improved his power of concentration, whether he had experienced the "one-pointedness of mind" which is the ultimate feat of concentration which among Buddhists is the aim of meditation, Mr. Ben-Gurion said:

"I was not living under conditions most conducive to the act of concentration. Yitzhak (Navon), his political secretary, spent four days under more ideal conditions, in an isolated chamber, not disturbed by noise or visits, and in semi-darkness. I was disturbed by messages from Israel and the questions of the rest of my staff, so I did not get the maximum out of meditation. But I did experience the one-pointedness of mind, the effects of my efforts to concentrate on single-pointedness by way of concentrating on breathing. But the major benefit, which I believe, was originally my main object — was to gain a deeper understanding of modern Buddhist thinking."

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## Sapir Inaugurates T.A. Artisans Centre

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. P. Sapir, yesterday inaugurated a new IL250,000 workshop centre here.

The 118 workshops in the three-storeyed building will be leased to all comers for rents ranging from IL90 for 20 square metres to IL120 for 40 square metres on the ground floor and IL100 for 20 square metres on the upper stories.

Mr. Mordechai Stern, General Director of Rasco, explained that the centre represented a new departure in buildings of this kind in Israel. While the investors will be ensured of reasonable returns, artisans and small manufacturers will benefit by modern workshops at monthly rates under the interest they would have paid on loans had they purchased premises of their own instead.

Mr. Sapir said that these kinds of buildings were essential to a high priority rating and welcomed Rasco's initiative. He said that the centre represented a new departure in buildings of this kind in Israel. While the investors will be ensured of reasonable returns, artisans and small manufacturers will benefit by modern workshops at monthly rates under the interest they would have paid on loans had they purchased premises of their own instead.

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## ISRAEL'S WEEK

### New Look on Refugees

THE worn clichés of the annual U.N. refugee debate were replaced this year by the dramatic colour of a political clash whose outcome could significantly shape the future of the issue.

On the surface, the result of the debate was not far-reaching. The General Assembly, by a vote of 62 to 9 with 37 abstentions, decided to approve the U.S.-backed resolution calling upon the three-member Palestine Conciliation Commission "to intensify its efforts to solve the refugee problem." However, the struggles in the Special Political Committee which preceded the final vote decisively altered the contours of the issue.

Before the debate began the Arab states were confident that their efforts to appoint a U.N. custodian of abandoned Arab property in Israel could this year gain the support narrowly denied them last year. In addition, there was a feeling here that the U.S. and certain other states were intent on having Israel make some goodwill gesture on the refugee problem — such as agreeing to the repatriation of a certain number of refugees.

Speculation was intensified with the mission of Dr. Joseph Johnson, who was here in September to report on the issue to the P.C.C. In the face of these shifting winds, a sizeable number of Israel's friends in Africa, Latin America, and Europe decided to submit to the U.N. a resolution of their own calling upon Israel and the Arab states to agree to direct negotiations on the outstanding issues that divided them.

Given this setting, the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, decided for the first time to be present at the U.N. from the start to the conclusion of the debate.

The Arab bloc attack, led

by the long-winded vituperation of Ahmed Hukairi of Saudi Arabia, and fuelled by the report of John Davis, Director of U.N.R.W.A., started true to form with unbridled accusations against Israel, which was a supercilious Johnson report, which recommended continued P.C.C. efforts and made no mention of "free choice" for the refugees, knocked the Arabs off stride. They attacked the report and the U.S. resolution based upon it, and submitted two amendments calling for the reconstitution of the P.C.C. into a five-nation body and directing it to "take measures for the protection" of Arab property in Israel, which was a euphemism for the appointment of a custodian.

#### Arab Attack

When 14 African and Latin American nations, joined by the Netherlands, submitted a resolution calling for direct negotiations, the Arabs unleashed an unprecedented attack upon the African supporters of the measure while the latter were in the midst of the vote. The Arab bloc, which was a supercilious Johnson report, which recommended continued P.C.C. efforts and made no mention of "free choice" for the refugees, knocked the Arabs off stride. They attacked the report and the U.S. resolution based upon it, and submitted two amendments calling for the reconstitution of the P.C.C. into a five-nation body and directing it to "take measures for the protection" of Arab property in Israel, which was a euphemism for the appointment of a custodian.

Israel was particularly disappointed that the U.S. intent on preserving the status quo, saw fit to oppose the 18-nation measure — with-motely sponsored by 18 — especially since Washington long admitted that direct negotiation is the most promising way of reaching a settlement on the outstanding issues that divided them. Although American opposition assured the measure's defeat, it nevertheless gained the support of 34 nations, which constituted an important precedent. The Arab amendments though obtained a majority in committee but were defeated in

Some of the students from 36 countries at the seminar organized in Jerusalem this week by the Union of Jewish Students. Left to right: Florence Jones, New Zealand; Abel Strong, Sierra Leone; David Ben Kish, Israel; and Helen Wong, Hong Kong. (Photo by Braun)

the plenary session. The status quo was thus again formally affirmed, but growing impatience with the obstinate Arab bloc was reflected in the unprecedented support given to the direct negotiation measure and may indicate the direction in which consideration of the problem will move in the future.

### China Vote

AN important advance in Israel's foreign policy was achieved this week when the Arab delegation at the U.N. voted in favour of a resolution submitted by Ceylon, Cambodia, and Indonesia advocating the setting of Communist China — Israel however abstained on the Soviet resolution calling for the setting of People's Republic and the immediate ousting of the "Chiang Kai-shek clique." Israel saw in it a danger to peace in the Far East and in the world.

Explaining Israel's vote, Mr. Abba Eban, the Minister of Education, said in reply to a Communist non-confidence motion in the Knesset this week that Israel had been one of the first countries to recognize the People's Republic, and had always striven to achieve friendly relations with her.

He also explained why Israel voted in favour of the resolution making the issue of China's acceptance of one of the two major powers a substance, which requires a two-thirds majority. Section 18 of the U.N. Charter which provides that all important questions should require a two-thirds vote was meant to protect small and unaligned nations, he stated, and Israel considered this a principle of supreme importance.

Mr. Eban noted that if the Soviet Union had supported the Ceylonese motion it would have received a large majority, and said that it was unfortunate that the opportunity was missed.

### Back from Burma

PRIME MINISTER BEN-GURION was due to return to Israel last night from his two-week state visit to Burma, half of which was spent in meditation exercises at a Buddhist retreat. He left behind in Rangoon bemused journalists, incredulous Buddhist priests — and strengthened relations between the two governments.

The visit gave Prime Minister U Nu and Ben-Gurion an opportunity to express their respect and appreciation they held for each other. It also allowed Mr. Ben-Gurion to absorb at first hand something of the spirit and teachings of Buddhism which have attracted his intellectual interest for so long, regardless of critics here who consider this a non-Israeli activity.

Although the visit was more in the nature of an affirmation of the close ties already existing between the two nations, it was also for any dramatic shifts, political observers were intrigued by its timing. For almost immediately following Mr. Ben-

Gurion's departure, Premier U Nu is travelling to Cairo for discussions with President Abdul Nasser, and in January the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, will visit Burma as part of her scheduled tour of the Far East.

Other aspects of Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit were more down-to-earth. There were, for example, indications that trade relations between Burma and Israel would be significantly expanded in the near future. During "Israel Products Week" which coincided with the Premier's visit, a whole range of Israeli products, including the machinery of Rangoon's commercial circles, and at the same time the buying public was offered 10,000 worth of Israeli goods by one of the country's large chain stores.

In addition the Five-Star Shipping Line which was established jointly by Burma and Israel, has succeeded in spawning a new firm which has been able to win the contracts for the import of coal to Burma.

### Aid for U.K. Immigrants

DURING a break at Sunday's 11th annual conference of the Histadrut in Britain in Haifa, a member of the new executive said that "the time has come for the HOB either to change or to disintegrate." He said that it was a consensus of opinion in the organization.

A leading member of the new executive sees the future function of the HOB as a sort of absorption department for the individual immigrant from Britain. Whereas the Jewish Agency is geared to mass immigration, the HOB can, should, and will put itself at the disposal of the individual British newcomer. The "Anglo-Saxons" tend to pick up Hebrew more slowly and there is a definite need for HOB centres where they can start joining social activities, gradually graduating into Hebrew. Sometimes there is also a need for us to send individuals back, either because they were misled, sent here to relieve their families of a burden, or became misled after they got here. The HOB will also work for

ties with the Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation taking over those functions of social integration and the representation of immigrants that the Office wishes to relinquish. Already at the HOB's Haifa office, assisted by Mrs. Lillian Engler, has become a job placement centre for English secretaries that is recognized by the business community as a source for such staff. Half its costs are born by the BZF's Israel Office.

The HOB operates on a shoestring budget of £12,000 annually at present, with only four salaried employees, two of them part-time. The new executive wants to engage an executive secretary, who is a definite need, and set up bureaux for job placement, housing aid and advice on such matters as customs clearance. It also intends disseminating information on local conditions in Britain for potential immigrants and raise the potential. Once here, these immigrants should be able to find a place where they can turn to.

### On Again, Off Again

THE short-lived engineers' strike on Tuesday was probably not the last the public heard of the Engineers' Union's wage demands. Though the strike lasted only one night, it was considered far more serious than the 22-day diamond members' strike which ended a few days earlier.

Whereas the diamond polishers' walkout had been fully supported by the Histadrut, the strike of the country's 5,500 salaried engineers was strongly opposed by the Labour Federation. And this despite the fact that the Engineers' Union offices are in the Histadrut Executive Building, and that the engineers are the largest bloc of professionals within the Histadrut.

The engineers' claims received little support from any quarter. They demanded a 16.5 per cent wage increase in order to maintain the wage differential with other professions at the level decided upon in 1958. An experts committee which studied the wage differential came to conclusions that fell far short of the engineers' demands. Though it had originally agreed to the composition of the expert committee, the Engineers' Union now rejected its findings outright.

Scorning a Histadrut Executive proposal that their Union appeal the committee's findings, the Union called for a strike of its engineers, architects, agronomists and meteorologists. The country's

leaders, led by Acting Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, Minister without Portfolio Yosef Almog and Histadrut Secretary-General Aharon Becker, argued that the strike would damage the national economy and suffer from the strike.

Everyone knew what Almog put in words — that payment of the increase demanded by the engineers would in no time set off a whole cycle of new wage demands from all professions. The result would be chaos, inflation.

The development that had swung the balance was the agreement that a five-man committee would study the expert Committee's findings and the engineers' stand. The committee, composed of two engineers, a representative of the Government, a representative of the Histadrut and the Chairman of the Experts Committee, would have to complete its work within two weeks.

It seems that this was only a respite in the engineers' wage war.

### Eichmann Appeal

THE fate of Adolf Eichmann, now clad in the scarlet prison garb of a condemned man, remained a focus of interest in Israel and abroad.

The prison authorities assumed supervision over Eichmann after the trial ended, and he was taken to Ramle Prison and placed in solitary confinement on the top floor. The regulations dealing with the treatment of a man sentenced to death were laid down in 1925 by the mandatory authorities. They were amended this week so that Eichmann could be hanged in Ramle Prison and not in Jerusalem or in Acre, since "execution facilities" no longer exist in the latter cities.

In reading the death sentence, Justice Landau had stressed the unparalleled crime of those actions which Eichmann had freely admitted: sending deportation trains to Auschwitz. Each shipment of 1,000 innocent persons, Justice Landau said, made him guilty of 1,000 premeditated murders.

Defence Counsel Dr. Robert Servatius left Israel for Cologne after signing an appeal against the conviction and sentence. If the Supreme Court upholds them, he will probably appeal to the President for clemency.

No voice (except that of Eichmann and his counsel) was raised against the fairness of the judgment, but arguments were heard in Israel as well as abroad against the death sentence. The objectors included Professors Martin Buber, Hugo Bergman and Norman Bentwich.

In a letter to "The Times" of London, Professor Bentwich stated that if President Ben-Zvi commuted the sentence to imprisonment, deportation to Germany, this would be in accord both with Jewish ethics and with "a local respect for world opinion." To execute the death penalty 30 years after the crimes were committed, he said, was to perpetuate the death penalty for murder, could serve no purpose except to satisfy a feeling of revenge which, however natural and inevitable, is not Jewish. He wrote, calling that 2,000 years ago a Sanhedrin that had passed one death sentence went down in history as "The Sanhedrin of Murder."

### Parliamentary Report

## Coalition Give and Take

THE Knesset dealt with a great many odds and ends this week, from the breeding of the abominable pig to the vote on the admission of Rad China in the U.N. There were no world-shaking decisions but the dozen or so votes taken helped to sketch the profile of the present coalition more sharply. It is now the consensus of opinion that the coalition has "taken."

It is said that both Herut and the Liberals are persuaded that there is no likelihood of the government falling apart again and giving them another chance. The Liberals have not yet dreamt of anything very new or startling in the way of independent policies while Herut is becoming increasingly gentlemanly. More of the about-face comes from the Communist benches now.

The question had been, of course, whether Abud Ha'avoda would feel at home in the government divorced from Mapam, and subjected to their carefully planned moral pressure at every opportunity. But their new cabinet member Mr. Yigal Allon, it can also afford to think and act more independently than the older members of his party because he has an outstanding military record to fall back upon. It did not take him long to realize that heading a ministry is in the main an administrative and not a political job, a fact that no Abud Ha'avoda minister could accept while Mapam was also in the government, prodding away.

The split between the two left-wing parties has widened rapidly and members on both sides of the divide seem relieved that they no longer need to reconcile their divergent viewpoints on all issues. There may be a rough patch ahead when the question of military government is brought up for review, as Abud Ha'avoda is as much committed to its abolition as Mapam. On the other hand they also have more members in leading positions in the Army and elsewhere who are fully aware that while "military government" which has become a bad word, can be ended by the stroke of a pen, most of its aims and purposes will somehow have to be pursued by other and perhaps less efficient and politically no more attractive

means. As between the two parties, it always comes down again to the question of whether you build a better and stronger Israel as an instrument of internationalist socialist policy, or seek a socialist policy with which to build a better and stronger Israel. This difference of ultimate aim may become crucial just in the military government discussion that is looming.

THE National Religious Party is in a similar position with the traditionalists of Aguda sitting on the sidelines watching that they do not make concessions and that where they feel forced to do so they at least make sure of some compensating advantage. It was the Aguda, for instance, that brought up the question of El Al planes leaving New York during the Sabbath in Israel itself. The airport is like something left over from an earlier civilization on Friday nights and Saturdays, with empty echoing halls and closed offices. If the planes could not take off or land even at other airports during the Sabbath, schedules would become quite irrational, and costs would soar. The N.R.P. is prepared to recognize the need for a national airline, and to reconcile themselves somehow to the realities this involves.

Most of the Aguda consider the State and all its inhabitants mainly as instruments for the carrying out of the Law, and if put to it to provide a solution would probably prefer to have El Al nominally sold to a Pan-American company or some such arrangement, to allow it to operate.

Mr. Rabin (Mapam) may raise his hand in a genuinely bewildered gesture as he asks how anyone in this day and age can solemnly sit down to discuss the banning of pig-breeding, but except that the laws pursued by Aguda are 2,000 years older, there is little difference in their approach. After all Marxism can also be considered Jewish in origin.

Mapai support of the anti-pig law is generally considered the fruit of a secret coalition agreement. The present ban on the sale of pork in many localities, including all the big towns, is simply not kept and people in all

walks of life may be seen breaking the law openly and without any compunction. Prosecutions are rare because it proved difficult to demonstrate the difference between pork and beef products in a court's satisfaction, but a live pig will be much easier to identify.

THERE was general applause for the reply by Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education, on our China vote in the United Nations. He made the statement in place of Mr. Eshkol, who was indisposed, but he was on his own home ground here, so to speak. His familiarity with U.N. techniques was obvious and his statement persuasive. Votes and committees are the U.N. members' weapons. Miss Wilensky, the Communist proposer of the non-confidence motion in the Government on the grounds of its failure to vote for the exclusion of Formosa as well as the admission of China, did not herself sound as fully persuaded as usual. For everybody else China is a dangerous country, a long way off and quite incalculable, and with no sign of wishing to be friendly.

Herut and the Liberals agreed with the decision of our delegation, but abstained from the vote lest anyone should be misled into thinking they approved of the government.

Mr. Barzilai (Mapam) tied himself in some elegantly-phrased knots, pointed out that Chiang Kai-shek does not precisely contribute to peace in the Far East — a statement with which few will quarrel — but also abstained from the vote. Mr. Gross (Aguda) said, almost indifferently, that the vote was no doubt right, and his party was supporting it, but that the government was terrible — needless post-mortems, work permitted on the Sabbath without sufficient enquiry, pigs all over the place — he was interrupted at this point by a member who asked what all this was to do with China, though of course pigs are a Chinese specialty.

One came away with a feeling that in less than 14 years of statehood we have managed to become an extremely insular provincial people with no genuine interest beyond our own noses. It is a depressing outlook.

## PELTORS TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

### DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN.	0600	EL AL	Istanbul
Dec. 24	0600	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	0600	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York, Chicago
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	1020	EL AL	Athens, Rome, London
	1040	EL AL	Nicosia
	1705	AIR FRANCE	Tehran, Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
MON.	0600	EL AL	Johannesburg
Dec. 25	0100	EL AL	Tehran
	0600	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	0600	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna
	0900	EL AL	Rome, London
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
TUES.	0600	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
Dec. 26	0600	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0600	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York, Chicago
	0900	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	1020	EL AL	Athens, Rome, London
	1100	KLM	Athens, Munich
	1810	BOAC	Munich, Amsterdam, Tehran
WED.	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
Dec. 27	1000	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Brussels, London
THUR.	0600	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
Dec. 28	0600	SWISSAIR	Zurich
	1000	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna
	1915	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
FRI.	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
Dec. 29	0600	EL AL	Nicosia
	0600	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York, Chicago
	0600	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York, Chicago
	1000	KLM	Rome, Amsterdam
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Paris

### DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	Ship	To
Sun., 29	Dec.	SEMIKAMIS	Lima/Santos
Tue., 30	Dec.	PROCE	Paris/Geneva/Marseille
Tue., 30	Dec.	MESSAFIA	Larnaca/Piraeus/Bari
Thu., 28	Dec.	MOLEDET	Venice/Trieste
From Eilat —		TIDANTONY	Lima/Santos/Marseille
28 Dec.			Masawa/Djibouti/Mombasa
			Dar-es-Salaam

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Rehovot: Rehov Herzl Tel. 80100  
Lod Airport: Tel. 91119

### THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

## General Kassem's Two Fronts

Of all the pseudo anti-colonialists who have drawn satisfaction from India's invasion of Goa, Major-General Abdul Krim Kassem must have been the happiest. The reason is obvious: if a man of Mr. Nehru's reputation and moral standing can afford with equanimity to resort to force in order to "liberate" what he considers an integral part of the Indian homeland, there is no reason why Kassem cannot do the same in Kuwait, which he had already declared to be part of the Province of Basra. If some of the U.N. member states argue that Kuwait, unlike Goa, is a sovereign state, however, there is always the Soviet veto to settle matters amicably.

Not that Kassem had to wait for Mr. Nehru to set an example; two days before the Goa invasion the Baghdad authorities adopted their own law of the jungle when 10 Kuwait ships in Basra harbour were seized and the accounts of Kuwaitis in Iraq

banks were "frozen." As far as the ships were concerned, the transaction was effected in perfect order and with every show of legality; they were not seized before their captains had been politely asked to alter documents relating to nationality — theirs and the ships'. It seems that the ships' crews were taken to Moscow for support.

To show the world that he means business, General Kassem has also been making frequent declarations about his determination to liberate Kuwait. In a speech on Sunday, he warned the imperialists to leave "or we shall have to defend our brethren in Kuwait and bring them back to the mother country... the sacred land of Iraq." What was once called Kassem's "shadow claim" on the oil-rich principality no longer seems so shadowy. This is largely thanks to Moscow's attitude.

When we first made it known earlier this year, that he wanted to annex Kuwait, Kassem was probably merely trying to register a claim and

to see what reaction it would have in the Arab world and in international circles. Upon the landing of British forces in Kuwait and the surprisingly sharp reaction of the Arab League, which decided to admit the principality to its membership, Kassem decided to follow and see what happens next. He quickly forgot his earlier threats to use force in order to liberate this "integral part" of the Iraqi homeland. It was after the Soviet delegate at the Security Council vetoed Kuwait's admission to the United Nations that Kassem intensified his anti-imperialist drive to swallow the principality.

Oil and Sympathy  
Thus the Soviet veto on Kuwait gave Kassem the courage to reiterate his claim on the territory, and it seems quite probable that Tuesday's veto on Goa will give him the green light to make good his threats and march into it. The presence of a small contingent of Arab League forces in Kuwait may give Kassem pause, but what with the withdrawal of the Egyptian troops and the apparent lack of seriousness about the whole affair, the Arab League presence is not likely to prevent Iraqi action indefinitely.

The question may be asked why Moscow is giving Kassem such support now that he has been taking an anti-Communist line at home and has ruthlessly put down a Kurdish revolt to which Moscow looked with obvious and un concealed sympathy. The answer is not far to seek: Kassem, now engaged in a two-pronged struggle against the British "imperialists" — on oil and over Kuwait — has to be given every possible support. How many more

### By Amnon Barior



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# Koor's Expansion Outstrips Group's Resources

KOOR's report for the year ending last March shows that the group's internal reorganization, following the split-up of Solel Boneh's empire, has been fully complete, and expansion resumed at a dramatic pace.

In 1958 the group's turnover remained stationary at IL200m. In 1959 it was IL215m, and in 1960 it topped IL235m. For 1961 the estimate is IL275m, i.e. an increase of 30 per cent, while exports are expected to reach IL75m, i.e. 33 per cent more than in 1960, and three times as much as in 1958. While in 1958 exports accounted for only about one-eighth of the group's aggregate sales, their share rose to over one-fifth in 1960, and may approach one-quarter next year. Moreover, while in 1958 almost 80 per cent of Koor's exports were accounted for by two of its affiliates — Neshet (cement) and Alliance (tires) — they are now more evenly distributed, and plans in hand are aimed to encourage this tendency.

Obviously such a dynamic development could only have taken place as a result of far-reaching changes in Koor's range of products, technical performance and commercial approach. What is more, the gradual maturing of large investments made in the late 'fifties has made progress towards better quality and efficiency imperative, in order to facilitate the marketing of more products, while the financial stresses involved have naturally forced a reform of previous, somewhat cavalier, costing and business methods.

**Plant Improvements**  
Even to the naked eye the shifts and changes in the Koor set-up are recognizable. The advance of the steel and pipe mills, which already account for over one-fifth of the group's total sales; the large-scale expansion of the glass factory; the modernization of the cement plant; the ceramic projects at Beersheba, etc. But underneath it all, considerable work has also been done with the introduction of quality controls, output norms, improved accounting practices, etc. Long-range planning and budgeting are now applied by all Koor subsidiaries and affiliates, and up-to-date records

THE KOOR GROUP OF COMPANIES		Fixed Assets		Sales		Exports	
Industry	End of March	1958	1961	1958	1961	1958	1961
Steel and pipe	22.9	56.6	13.4	24.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Steel products	18.4	34.8	10.4	24.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cement	14.3	61.2	24.1	33.8	1.6	2.3	0.8
Glass	10.8	15.2	2.6	9.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Ceramics	5.0	11.3	1.7	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rubber	2.1	15.5	14.8	30.2	3.2	4.3	4.3
Electric goods	1.8	4.9	2.2	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood and paint	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>12.77</b>	<b>12.77</b>

enable the mother company to exercise financial and managerial controls much more effectively.

In the company's reports too a commendable effort has been made to present a comprehensive picture of the group's state and development, although no consolidated budget has been prepared as yet, and in several pertinent details (about the origin of loans and dividends, the distribution of investments, etc.) are missing. A

By Our Economic Editor

bird's eye view of the group's development over the past three years is provided by the above table, which does not include Solel Boneh's holdings in oil companies, central offices, etc.).

Although the figures are not exactly comparable because of changes which have taken place in the group's set-up (due to the sale of a number of enterprises and the establishment of new ones), the major development trends are easily recognizable. During the three years under review the group's aggregate fixed assets have soared by IL74m, (i.e. almost 60 per cent) of which nearly one-half has been invested in the big 'steel city' project. As a result, the steel and pipe combine now accounts for about one-third of the group's aggregate fixed assets and for some 40 per cent of Koor's own total investments (after deducting the other holdings in Neshet, Yuval, Gal, Alliance, Soltan, etc.). It has been more or less evenly divided between rubber, cement, steel products and ceramic industries, while glass, wood and paint and electric appliances account between them for the remaining IL11m. (one-seventh of the total). In relation to previous assets however, the expansion of the

three years ago, while the spectacular rise in the sales of steel products has largely been due to Solel Boneh's progress in the production of ordnance goods.

However, a good part of the investments made has obviously not yet come to fruition. This is evident in the case of the wood and paint industries (the Ashkelon plywood plant only started production in 1960) but in the glass industry too the relation between sales and fixed assets dropped from 70:100 to 65:100. In the ceramic industry from 72:100 to 48:100. In the rubber industry from 21:100 to 13:100, and — most important — in the crucial steel industry from 61:100 to 43:100.

**Potential Greater**

Rough though this indicator is, variations of this magnitude certainly indicate that the new assets in question are not yet fully utilized, either because erection and running-in operations have not yet been completed or because the output of the labour employed has not yet reached the required level. The productive potential of the Koor factories thus far exceeds the output by 50 per cent, and plywood output by 100 per cent, but progress in this respect involves many more technical, labour, and organizational problems, particularly since most of the additional output is intended for the competitive export markets.

Moreover, this progress will doubtless require a supply of additional fixed capital, quite apart from the funds necessary for financing additional stocks and other liquid assets. And one has to bear in mind that the Koor management is by no means satisfied with consolidating its enterprises. In the past year it branched out into the chemical industry by acquiring the controlling interest in the Makhteshim company; a short time ago the Simat machine tool factory was added to the group; and several more projects are currently under active consideration.

It is against this background that Koor's financial position must be considered. The management claims that the group's aggregate financial improved during the year ending March, last. The group's fixed assets did increase by IL22m. (to IL195m) and liquid assets by IL18m. (to IL159m). The group also raised IL22m. from share issues, profit surpluses and the disposal of assets (in the main Neshet preference shares sold to the Government, and the Hayama and Ogen companies taken over by Solel Boneh Harbours and Overseas Company Ltd.). It also increased current liabilities by IL15.5m. (to IL72

m), and as a result was able to reduce its long-term debts by IL4.5m. (to IL77m.).

However, the improvement paraded in the report is rather dubious, for it boils down to the replacement of long-term liabilities by short-term ones. Indeed, the relation of short-term liabilities to liquid assets worsened slightly (from 70 to 73 per cent). One must also bear in mind that almost half of the shares floated in the year under review (IL10m.) were obtained by the conversion of loans that had been granted to Koor by the Histadrut pension and provident funds, which are unlikely to continue this practice. From another aspect too this conversion must be treated with the utmost caution: the cumulative preference shares issued to that end (at 6 and 6.5 per cent) — in fact all of Koor's preference shares, which added up to IL12.75m. at the end of March 1961 — are linked to the dollar both in respect to dividend payments and, in respect to rights in the company's assets. In case of devaluation, therefore, the dividend charges, as well as their capitalization, will soar to the detriment of the ordinary shareholders (i.e. the Histadrut, which holds IL15.5m. of ordinary Koor shares), but also at the expense of the company's accumulation of reserves, i.e. its growth potential. One may, of course, argue that the company's assets and revenue will also rise, but this may take considerable time. Koor may therefore be handicapped just when its subsidiaries will need its financial help most urgently.

A closer look at Koor's own balance sheet is likely to confirm this impression. At the end of last March its short-term indebtedness amounted to IL21.8m. as compared with IL14.1m. at the end of 1960, while by percentage the situation had improved over the preceding year (the relation of debts to assets had fallen from 136 to 136.1 in absolute figures, the excess of debts over assets had risen).

In theory the liquidity situation could be considerably improved by the sale of assets. The balance sheet also shows IL3.5m. of "investments for realization" (oil and Neshet shares, and shares in liquid assets), more than IL3.5m. and IL1.6m. of receivables on account of the previous disposals mentioned above, but in practice these funds are unlikely to be ploughed back in view of the persistent credit and capital shortage experienced by Koor's subsidiaries. IL4.1m. of the short-term debts, as well as IL20m. in long-term debts and IL41.7m. in commitments to the bank, in March 31, were linked to the rate of exchange, while all of the company's accounts receivable were unlinked. In case of devaluation the company will therefore face a rather serious liquidity crisis, quite independently of the eventual worth of its aggregate assets, which will make itself felt only over a prolonged time period.

**Equity Capital**

It is therefore imperative to raise additional equity capital and strengthen the company's reserves. It is also advisable to improve Koor's profit position by reducing its interest payments, which amounted in 1960-61 to IL4.4m. gross, and IL2.7m. net, i.e. over three-quarters of the company's net profit before tax. (By the way, the above figures indicate that the company received IL1.7m. in interest from its subsidiaries and affiliates.) At the current rates of interest, to which coal charges must be added in many cases, the replacement of loans by share capital clearly results in substantial saving. However, here too the linking clause cannot be lost sight of: for the effective cost of linked cumulative preference dividends can obviously rise to exorbitant heights. If the company is to sell more linked preference shares, as it now plans to do, it will therefore have to raise adequate surpluses of equity capital in order to cushion the eventual impact of added charges. Indeed, Koor hopes that the Histadrut will also take up several ILm. more of ordinary shares, on which the dividend is limited to four per cent (actually the first time a dividend was declared on them was in 1960-61, and then it was only one per cent). However, successful completion of the equity raising more funds, new expansion projects ought to be postponed until the present ones mature and the group's finances are consolidated.

On the free market Naphtha showed no further advances, notwithstanding excellent and hopeful news reports it was quoted 106 1/2.

Investment companies also reflected the general improvement. P.I.A. closing at 146 1/2, against 144 1/2. The linked bonds section was quiet. There was some interest in Tavel Dollar at the beginning of the week. Tavel Dollar was quoted at 101 1/2 on Wednesday. Index linked bonds and bonds linked in equal parts to the index and

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TEVA Ltd. P.O.B. 1142, Jerusalem

**Notice of Annual General Meeting**

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AGENDA:

1) Directors' Report

2) Acceptance of Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of the Company as per 31.3.61

3) Election of Directors

4) Appointment of Auditors

5) Confirmation of the Directors' proposal to distribute fully paid Bonus Shares in lieu of cash dividends

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**Notice of Annual General Meeting**

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on 28.12.61 at 11 a.m. at the registered offices of the Company, at Bayit Vegan, Jerusalem.

AGENDA:







## New Chamber Theatre Is Flower on Long Stalk

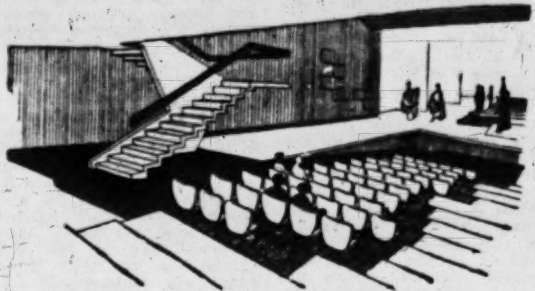
By SHAYLA SHAPIRO

HOW is one to build a theatre that will not resemble a cinema? The problem worried architect Dov Karmi five years ago, when he was asked to produce plans for the projected permanent abode of the Chamber Theatre in Rehov Dismorff. After many a delay, caused mostly by lack of funds, the New Chamber Theatre, which replaces the "New Hall" in Rehov Nahmani, is to open its doors to the public on Sunday.

In a way, the difficulties inherent in the site of the new theatre have helped the architect to find a solution to his problem. The Chamber Theatre is perched on the third floor of a big commercial building in the busiest part of town. This ruled out wide stairs and large entrance halls. Access to the hall is by some 30 steps in a relatively narrow, closed staircase from Rehov Frishman, beside a fashionable bohemian cafe. The ageing and VIPs will be taken up in an elevator (capacity 18 persons) to the foyer on the pit level. The VIPs will still have to climb a flight of stairs to get to their seats. The time spent on climbing and waiting at the check post is needed to adjust oneself to the theatrical atmosphere. And then, you cherish more what you have suffered for.

**Large Hall**  
The new Chamber Theatre is built as a sort of flower: a thin and high stalk leads to a large bloom. For the hall itself is indeed large. Twenty-four metres long from the proscenium to the back wall, it is divided into a pit which seats 450 and the gallery whose capacity is slightly greater although altogether 300 more seats than in the Nahmani Hall. The walls are paneled with a variety of ash and reddish woods; the plastic cover of the locally manufactured squeaky seats are blue; the ceiling is covered by a decorative dark-red netting divided into hexagonal shapes by black panels. The seats are not too large but have plenty of legroom. All the seats are clustered in the middle of the pit, with wide corridors along the walls but none in the middle. This caused an alteration between the architect and the police. Aesthetics apart, the architect argued that by providing more space between the rows, he actually helped the public to get out of the hall quickly, while corridors between seats are collision points for people coming in from two sides. The architect won.

Two winding staircases lead from the upper gallery into the pit. Their role, the architect admits, is mainly decorative, though they do perform a function by linking the two levels of the hall directly. Theatre-going is a social event, people like to pick up acquaintances in the audience and go



Architect's sketch of the new Chamber theatre.

over to them to have a chat between acts. Moreover, the staircases provide a break in the gallery balcony which, if it was permitted to continue to the wall, would have made the resemblance to a cinema hall greater.

But what makes the hall really a theatre is the proscenium, whose wings are laid along the side walls back to the winding staircases. Small doors concealed in the paneled walls permit actors to emerge unobserved at the side wing of the proscenium. The idea is in keeping with the school of thought that brings the actor in closer contact with the spectator. "We cannot emulate the Globe Theatre today by putting up the audience around the stage, so we try to pull the stage around the hall," Mr. Karmi explains. Before turning in his final designs, he had extensively toured Europe's theatres together with Mr. Gershon Plotkin, the Chamber Theatre's director. "Only in Germany do they experiment with new ideas — they had to, because they had to build from scratch."

### Expanding Stage

The stage opening may be enlarged to 17 metres, though usually it will only open to 11. The height may also easily be raised to six or seven, as compared with the four or five which are accepted in most theatres. The actors have 11 metres of depth to act in, but if more depth is needed, a guillotine-like partition is raised and the adjoining rehearsal hall is revealed, so that the spectator commands a view of 25 metres. A clever set designer can do wonders with so much space.

A sizable portion of the budget for the building has been taken up by lighting sets. Spotlights have been placed not only on the stage but between the two concrete slates which form the ceiling. Ten apertures in the walls on each side also provide openings for the spots. All lighting is controlled electronically from a glass-walled room situated at the back of the hall, behind the last row in the pit. It reminds one of the engineer's control room in a broadcasting station.

A theatre stands and falls by acoustics. In this hall, the question was studied by Mr. S. Kahanoff, the man who proved so successful with the Haifa municipal theatre. The concrete ceiling is designed in a shape which should direct sound waves in the proper directions. However, you do not see the concrete, which is concealed by the decorative net and hundreds of lamps which make the ceiling reminiscent of the Mann Auditorium on which Mr. Karmi also worked.

There are several dressing rooms on both sides of the stage: several for ten actors, some single, for the stars. The latter are equipped with private showers. Anything to keep the actors happy. For what is the most modern of theatres, without them?

## Hackneyed Humour In Ohel's Russian Play

Ohel presents "Four Under One Roof" by M. Smirnov and M. Kreindel. Hebrew version: S. Mandel; Direction: A. Hershkovitz; Settings: I. Pines Golia.

If all of so-called civilized mankind should be annihilated by a few well-directed atom bombs, and the process of evolution should once more start on its erratic course, there is more than an even chance that several million years from now we should have a theatre roughly paralleling our theatre today.

These optimistic reflections were sparked by a play called "Four Under One Roof" currently playing at the Ohel. The play is by a team named Mira Alexandrovna Smirnova and Margareta Kreindel. After 45 years of isolation, indoctrination, socialist realism and what-have-you, this pair of Russian writers have come up with a silly, third-rate, bourgeois farce which might have appeared in any of the decadent capitalist countries any time in the past 50 or 60 years. The story, the setting, the characters, their lives and their ambitions are so stereotyped and

### Doubt Oils

TRIPORA Doubt (Salem), now exhibiting her oils at Uri and Rami House, Ashdot Ya'acov (Meuhad), is a realist who has nothing static about her canvases. This is a serious and animated painting.

To understand her style, I think it possible to perceive a mixture of Impressionism and Post-Impressionist elements, without a direct connection with either of them. On the one hand no single colour dominates her harmonies. "Ashdot Ya'acov," a picture of trees and fruit pickers, is painted through a pervading light which seems very descriptive of a hot summer day; and it is the same kind of light that we meet in "Seascape" where sea and cliffs merge when the dark blue centre of the latter unites with the water. On the other hand, her liking for a build up from the background perspective explains her love of a mountain back curtain, often to obtain rhythm. Relief is usually found more through composition than through colour. For example, she employs recession. "Fruit Elevator" leads back to a green focus surrounded by the asymmetrical structure.

There are very good interiors, both demonstrating Doubt's intensity without intensity. In the one a girl has her back turned to the viewer, the other shows the different shades of red in her dress as effective. In the second a woman is reading in a green armchair and the eye is attracted by the figure to the bookcase and the blue wall behind.

On the whole I liked this exhibition for its solidity and defined character.

## CURTAIN RAISER

By HORATIO

HAS The Great Israeli Play finally been written? We scanned all the press reviews of "The Emperor's Clothes" at Habimah to find the answer, and we found the critics as usual divided in their opinions, as was the rehearsal itself. Except that all of them agree that a major event had taken place on the Israeli stage for good or for ill. As for the staging, most of them thought that Nissim Aloni had committed a grave error in choosing the wrong producer for his magnum opus — himself.

"Haaretz" (Haim Gamsu) finds the script overblown, badly constructed and pretentious, though containing good material which could be made into a first-rate play. "Al Hamishmar" (Yosef Yambor) complains that the play isn't Israeli enough, presenting a situation which could happen anywhere. Evidently the author wrote it with an eye to the stages of Paris, London, New York, and elsewhere. "The Emperor's Clothes" (B.K.) would have liked to see satire on Israeli reality and not on the reality of somewhere, some time. The critic also finds the Emperor's Clothes' overlong, too abstract, dealing with too many subjects at once, lacking plot and suspense, and admitting, however, that

the cast drank, and each member later autographed. Manager Ya'acov Agmon thoughtfully provided only one bottle for the entire cast, so that the rehearsal proceeded with no mishaps.

In laying its plans for this and the next season, the Chamber Theatre is regretfully letting go of one of its pillars. Orna Porat, who will soon go abroad for two years after appearing on two occasions as the bloodthirsty Elizabeth in "Mary Stuart."

A terse official announcement about the star's leaving sent us backstage, where we found Orna just after a rehearsal, and a few minutes before a business conference dealing with the finances of the theatre, ready for a quick cup of coffee in the cafe.

Yes, she was going to Paris for two years, she told us, and she was very happy about it. She needed some fresh air and wider horizons after 13 years of

being in one place. She also needed rest, she sighed, after the heavy burden she'd recently been carrying, playing almost every night and taking part in the administrative affairs of the theatre.

So, when her husband, who works for the Prime Minister's Office, was asked to take a job in Paris for the next two years, she was

two years, she didn't protest, and on January 1st, she'll be in Paris. Orna Porat, who will soon go abroad for two years after appearing on two occasions as the bloodthirsty Elizabeth in "Mary Stuart."

A distinguished-looking grey-haired man came up to our table. "Zlame," called out Orna, "it's already twelve o'clock." We stepped aside to leave the field clear for Zaiman Aranne, former Minister of Education and active member of the public committee of friends of the Chamber Theatre.

MOSHE Halevy, who goes on his own way producing plays and earning or losing money, was present at the end of this month's new production, "The Marriage Go-round" by Leslie Stevens.

The comedy was a big success on Broadway for two seasons despite its silly plot which has something to do with a sex-bomb of a Swedish physical fitness instructor who wants a child by a married middle-aged professor, so that — you know the story — the child should have her beauty and his success. The play owed its success to Broadway to two stars on the left side of the street or on the unpaid sidewalk which looks perfect for parking, whereupon a policeman who lurks behind a tree will serve them with a fine of five to seven pounds. We tried it before the "El Hamam" hosts got the idea, and it worked perfectly.

WHICH makes it easy to understand why Peter Frye is fed up with the theatre, as he publicly stated last week in a lecture entitled "Up With the Theatre." He hasn't sat through the second act of a play in recent years, the hoarded producer said, because the acting is so bad, in addition to the other faults of the productions. So, he has been going to the movies, and enjoys himself there the way he used to in his youth in the theatre. But that was theatre, and those were actors. Rudolph Schildkraut, Yehoshua Ben-Ari, George Adler. Where are the stars of yesterday?

DAHN Ben-Ami, Hayim Hefer and Pachelbel's Great, the three guiding lights of the satirical theatre-nightclub "El Hamam," which is preparing a new show featuring Shalom Ophir, the mime, have found a way to help balance the books. The play owed its success to Broadway to two stars on the left side of the street or on the unpaid sidewalk which looks perfect for parking, whereupon a policeman who lurks behind a tree will serve them with a fine of five to seven pounds. We tried it before the "El Hamam" hosts got the idea, and it worked perfectly.



Abner Hishkiba as the King in "The Emperor's Clothes."



ORNA PORAT

### Delights in Porcelain Show

WHAT taste follows fashion is amusingly evident from the quite fascinating (and unique in Israel) exhibition of porcelain and "other decorative objects" now at the Bezalel National Museum, all the bequest of the late Hartog Stibbe of Bussum, Holland.

The collection is remarkable in that it embraces almost the whole sweep of the porcelain craze in Western and Central Europe: plates, figurines, urns, coffee services, teapots and even sculpture holders from Delft and Saxony to Vienna. There are also examples from China that are themselves influenced by the European craze in Europe and in the Meissen works, a recopying of what had already crossed the oceans twice in an ecstasy of manufacture that at the time could hardly keep pace with demand and inevitably produced some of the world's worst taste.

The large and now immensely valuable Meissen plates have, for instance, the designs outlined in gold in clear imitation of the gilded copper cloisonné of the 18th century.

From the Opening Remarks delivered by the Netherlands Ambassador in Israel, His Excellency W. G. van der Stoep, at the opening of the exhibition of Porcelain and Other Decorative Objects, Bezalel National Museum, December 16, 1961.

Ever since Europeans first saw Chinese porcelain, they were fascinated by it, first of all because it came from a country far away and secondly because in its beauty it was inimitable. In the late 17th century and in the beginning of the 18th century, an absolute craze for porcelain sprang up in Europe, when the Dutch East India Company started to import porcelain on a very large scale. Imitations were made; Delft made copies, but rather more in pottery and faience than in porcelain, which led to a style of its own. But it was the discovery of the art to make the "hard paste" which would not give way or be deformed when fired in the kiln at a very high temperature.

**Search for Secret**  
The search for this secret reads almost like a detective story: physicians, alchemists, tuff quarts, worked day and night all over Europe. It was at Meissen that the great discovery was made, and it probably was a lucky thing that it happened at the seat of the splendour-loving kings of Saxony and Poland.

Meissen's name which speaks for itself, I shall not comment on it but you will see here the diversity of works made there: be it in baroque, rococo, Chinese or Japanese style.

European porcelain's history is no less interesting than its discovery. A deserter from Meissen passed the strictly guarded secret on to Vienna, but then this abuse again proved detrimental to this daisy-cut competitor; the daughter of the manager of the Vienna factory had a friend to whom in her love she gave her father's secret away, whereupon he left there and then to spread it all over Europe! After that the technical formulae of making porcelain were generally known, also in Holland, this Dutch porcelain is

earlier Chinese ware and later Nagoya enamel, the latter copied originally from European exports.

The Delft teapot figures, on the other hand, with their clearly phallic spouts, are only a wink removed from traditional Japanese pornography, even the squatting figure being reminiscent of those innocent-looking porcelain ladies who, when turned over, reveal a samurai beneath their kimono.

However 18th century Europe was generally content with more idealized ladies, and milkmaids being lured by bashful farmers, or Viennese *Gräfinnen* being courted by young gentlemen, as is evident from this collection.

The atmosphere of this well-arranged show is helped by the few judiciously selected paintings and a furnished corner surmounted by a delightful Viennese clock. The exhibition was opened by the Hon. Mr. van der Stoep, Ambassador, himself a devoted collector, and part of his address is printed below.

MEIR RONNEN

### 'Splendour of 18th Century'

From the Opening Remarks delivered by the Netherlands Ambassador in Israel, His Excellency W. G. van der Stoep, at the opening of the exhibition of Porcelain and Other Decorative Objects, Bezalel National Museum, December 16, 1961.

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(Continued on Page VIII)

## Italian Play on Israel Theme in Milan

By GIORGIO SACERDOTI

special to The Post

A PLAY entitled "Kibbutz" has been on the boards in Milan since the beginning of November. The author is Indro Montanelli, a well-known non-Jewish journalist and writer, brilliant and much discussed because he likes to point out, in his caustic style, the weaknesses and wretchedness of Italian society.

Montanelli visited Israel two years ago. The results were some enthusiastic articles and a little book of impressions. In the play, his latest Israel-inspired work, he shows his grasp of one of the deep problems of immigration to Israel: the contrast between their past experiences and their new life.

The story is woven around a kibbutz's discovery that Rachel, the settlement's heroine, in its resistance against Arab attacks, had been the mistress of an SS colonel. When the kibbutz oldtimers confront Rachel with these facts, she describes her disolute youth, when she did not know that she was Jewish and adds that it was she who succeeded in making the German officer believe that he was only carrying out orders. All that for love, and for love she killed him when everything was lost.

Then the man whose life Rachel saved in the fighting for the kibbutz recounts that he was once an advocate in Florence and that he tried to become a Catholic in order to remain the petty Fascist leader that he had been. The

kibbutz oldtimers discover that everyone has had experiences, not all of them creditable, and they decide not to tell Rachel's story to the young people of the settlement.

These two have their problems. Dan, not sure whether he is a Jew or not, in his Ruth in order to be at least the legal father of a Jewish child — Ruth has come back pregnant from the army. But Ruth undergoes an abortion and Dan, in desperation, leaves the kibbutz, only to come back in the end. This is the difference between the two generations, says one of the characters: the problems of the old are insoluble; those of the young are the same as those of young people everywhere and they prepare a happier tomorrow.

**Critics Critical**  
A Jewish public would understand that this, the contrast between the Jewish past and the Israel future, is the central theme of the play, but it is not brought out clearly, and many papers have been highly critical. For instance, considers Rachel's story the real subject of the play and Dan's story a pointless diversion, and concludes that the play is morally and politically wrong because a traitor to her people is ultimately rewarded. But although the play is weak, it has some brilliant inventions and dialogue, and the acting is very good. The public is screaming to make it, which is further proof of the Italian's interest in Israel.

## Goals Infrequently Attained

Motke

Zila Newman

THE oil watercolours, wash drawings in several styles and mosaics exhibited by Motke at Atelier 97, Tel Aviv, are the work of a hardworking, restless talent. Motke (Mordechai Blum, 36) graduated from the metal-work department of Bezalel and later continued his studies in the craft in Europe, although this medium is absent from the present exhibition, he continues to work in it. In his paintings and drawings Motke is essentially an expressionist. This is evident in his miniatures of postcard size as well as in the larger oil. These very small monochrome landscapes have a lushness of texture, inner breadth and precision of detail that make them rather unique, particularly in view of the contemporary trend to hugeness.

In one of his styles in oils Motke arranges his compositions out of squarish forms in dark tones. One work in velvety blacks, dark greys with twin white "windows" on which flecks of black are silhouetted is lovely but loses strength as he backs away from it. In certain brown abstracts he has scraped away the paint to form longish shapes. Three turbulent paintings with intricate themes show Motke in a different frame of mind. Here, on flat backgrounds, he has drawn in violent colours and brush movements, and a sense of much painting being done today will find encouraging.

(See Illustration Page VI)

**M. Vadnai**

HUNGARIAN-born Marianna Vadnai has spent most of her life in France and Italy where she also studied painting. She has continued her studies in Israel for the past ten years and showed her work for the first time three years ago in a group exhibition. Her present exhibition at the Eked Gallery in Tel Aviv is her first independent show.

In her oil paintings of street scenes, landscapes and figures Vadnai easily lends herself to definition as an expressionistic painter. Her dreaming tumultuous brushwork and evocative colours have often caught the character of the old houses and teeming streets of Tel Aviv in a highly fanciful manner that gives them odd, mysterious qualities. In several night scenes of cafes and

deserted streets in which the buildings and streets themselves seem to writhe in agony her work bears a striking resemblance to that done by Van Gogh. Aries, in her watercolours, Vadnai is much sweeter and frequently goes down in superfluous detail. But several of these in which she lets her imagination lead her away from illustration have flowing patterns of colour and rhythm that are vibrant and effective. But more pedantic spectators of the colour and oils would have appreciably lifted up the general level of the show since in several instances her work is banal and machine-made.

Forceful and decisive, her quick sketches of nudes are clearly the peak attainments of the exhibition. In pencil and wash she has a delicacy of line and spontaneity without veering from anatomical correctness. Several more finished drawings in conte and wash have suppleness and plasticity.

**Sheldon Snyder**

A YOUNG American-born member of Kibbutz Marhavia, Sheldon Snyder, is now showing a first exhibition of drawings and paintings at the ZOA House in Tel Aviv. This young painter has a very primitive sense of colour and his clowns and musicians are approximately what one might expect of a talented but untrained high school student (Snyder is about 25 years old) and certainly do not meet the standard that is expected of a one-man exhibition. However, in "Mother and Child" he has succeeded in creating a remarkably macabre mood. At the very bottom the two heads in dark drawing are the only objects in a blank ochre background that might be a field.

The black crayon drawing of a large head titled "Sleeping" is well drawn and expressive and "Woman with Apples" shows a solid Slavofeatured woman holding a basket of fruit. This latter work has real strength. Snyder's drawing in general is incomparably better than his work in colour, despite the huge drawings in pencil. It is nearly impossible to make a drawing one metre high with the sharpened point of a pencil, no matter how long and how much it is worked over. Snyder obviously lacks training and the talent that is undeniably present in many of the drawings will remain still-born unless it is joined with technique. **ERUVEN BERMAN**

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# FORGOTTEN POET

By ERIC GOTTGREU  
ALBERT EHRENSTEIN: Ausgewählte Aufsätze. Selected by M. Y. Ben-Gavriel. Deutscher Akademischer Fachschriften-Verlag, Darmstadt, in cooperation with the Lambert Schneider Verlag, Heidelberg, 1942 pp.

# HEBREW BOOKSHELF

THE integration of the Jewish people into the modern world is the subject of the new book by Yosef Ehrlich, "The Mountain Dwellers, Am Oved, Tel Aviv, translated from the Yiddish manuscript by E. Shapir, 168 pp., IL20. The book is among the most primitive of our new immigrant communities. Two examples taken from the book bring this out very well. One is a story of a man who, after being introduced to the "stone benches" for the first time, is told that these are for the poor and that the rich should have had a head and tail.

# Science Lends a Helping Hand

By Philip Gilson  
discussions of this Conference into one book. Those who attended all the sessions of the Conference would naturally have liked to see the address in full.

# By S. C. HYMAN

Farmer, "deals with a seeming failure. Chaim Chasins' dreams of an emancipated Jewry in 1948 he writes, "his beard... had turned completely white" when the author visited him in the "red-gray hair." There are numerous other examples.

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AGAIN PROMINENT ON THE ISRAELI MARKET

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# Changing Taste in A Long-Lived World

Banquets of the Past Give Way to More Varied Spending

By Ives Brown

LONDON (OFNS)—UNTIL the four annual Bank Holidays were made compulsory by law 90 years ago and Boxing Day was added to Christmas Day as a general holiday, English factories, offices and shops were open again on the morning of December 26. Life was earnest and industrious. Those who dined well on Christmas Day would not think of sleep late and recover.

This year December 26 is a Monday; through the year, except in some special trades, few work long hours on Saturdays, and many do not work on Saturday at all. Sunday is, of course, a holiday, and then come Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

Thus many work-places in England will close, perhaps soon after midday, on Friday, and will not reopen till Wednesday. Yet, when Dickens wrote "A Christmas Carol" it was a wonderful treat for the clerk Bob Cratchit to have the one great day free. He was, it is true, a few minutes late at Scrooge's office on the morning after Christmas, but he was there as a matter of course. Two whole consecutive days of leisure were unthinkable in early Victorian England.

The British Post Office now has to recruit special workers some weeks before Christmas from the ranks of the retired and student-class to cope with the tens of millions of Christmas cards and parcels. Yet Dickens, who did so much to promote Christmas spending and Christmas giving, never had a Christmas card as a boy or pulled a Christmas cracker at a children's party. Even if his parents could have afforded lavish entertainment, there would have been far fewer and smaller presents. The cards and crackers were yet to be added to the ritual and were introduced in the 1840s.

The traditional English time for sending presents was for many centuries, the New Year. Queen Elizabeth I used to insist on getting what are now called "useful and sensible gifts" from her courtiers and ladies.

The crackling was another early Victorian invention in England. And much to the surprise of the modern, it has been the habit to exchange large confections of sugar with a love-message called a Kiss Motto. Sweets are as popular as ever, but they no longer contain amorous invitations.

Eating Less  
It can fairly be said on behalf of the Christmas ceremonies of today that the eating is not so big, which is better for the health (and happiness on the day after) than the excesses of the past. We nowadays read with incredulity about the tremendous banquets of the past and wonder how they ever swallowed and digested.

The diaries of a country clergyman in the 18th century, Parson Woodforde, show that in an ordinary middle-class family of ordinary means the amount set on the table all through the year, and not just at Christmas or on special occasions, was far greater than we would or could think of serving up today. Then any kind of poultry, even turkeys and geese, were counted as mere side-lines of a dinner; there had to be joints of beef and mutton as well, and all this flesh would be followed by an ample variety of rich puddings.

When Woodforde met some of his fellow-clergy to dine after a sermon preached



In-waiting, who had to pay up handsomely on January 1 and fill the royal wardrobe with the sumptuous new dresses for which she had an unquenchable appetite. Toys as gifts for children were a 19th century invention and the Christmas Tree was introduced from Germany to England by the influence of Queen Victoria's German Prince Consort.

Dickens, writing in praise of this new arrival, called it "that pretty German toy" and was enthusiastic about the spangles and tinsel and the lights with which it was decorated. Nothing would have pleased Dickens more than the gigantic fir tree which Norway sends to London every year and which lights up Trafalgar Square.

Sir Henry Cole, a Civil Servant who had much to do with organizing the Great Exhibition of 1851, was an active promoter of the Christmas Card fashion which has been growing steadily, and some think threatened, ever since. But the standard in the choice of cards has recently risen and reproductions of the finest paintings of the greatest artists, whether or not they have any Christmas relevance, are now often preferred to the sentimental and the snowy. After all, snow in a modern city soon turns to a filthy mess and is as little romantic as a duck-heap.

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against sodden and atheism. 15 sat down at table and were regaled with "cod's head and shoulders, sirloin of beef roasted, boiled leg of mutton and capon, roast pigeon pie, a roast goose and a couple of ducks, plum and plain puddings boiled, plum and apple pies, grapes, apples and walnuts." If they had met thus after a Christmas service in church, one hesitates to imagine what the spread would have been. It must be added that Woodforde's family and servants, who constantly had similar, if not quite so varied, meals at home, were frequently ill and had to be heavily doctored and purged.

Hard on Stomach  
At a poor man's Christmas dinner described by Dickens in his novel "Great Expectations," one of those present, after the poultry and lamb pudding had been consumed, went back to meat and ate pork pie, remarking that this form of food, which we think succulent but indigestible, would lie comfortably in the stomach on top of anything.

It is worth noting that people in England live much longer now than they did in those omnivorous times and some of the new longevity can be ascribed to less drinking of rich wine like port and far less stuffing of the

stomach at banquets of grotesque length. Here it is a case of Christmas being not so big and much better.

There is an old Scottish saying which "green Christmas makes a full churchyard." This meant that mild, wet weather was more likely to spread fatal disease than a dry and frosty one. That may be so; what is certainly true is that a Christmas of gluttonous over-feeding was more likely to add to the graves than is one of reasonable celebration at table.

For the rest, as was seen the holiday grows in length and in its calls upon the purse. The catalogues sent out by the big shops grow bigger and come earlier, reaching the public in the middle of November. So we have six weeks in which to remember that Christmas is coming. When it comes, there is more time for idling after more time for spending and less cause for dyspepsia and "hang-over" headaches.

There is, of course, the bitter irony that Peace and Goodwill will go out in a world of bigger and better (if better is the word) munitions of hostility and destruction. But at least there is likely to be a seasonal pause in the growlings and menaces of the rulers of the world. It is agreeable to expect a week or so of bigger and better public silence.

PRIZE WINNER HERE  
Miss Charlotte Agaba of Nigeria, who arrived in Israel yesterday, winner of the first prize in the Israel Exhibition Essay contest. She is seen here with the Hon. Aja Nwachuku, Federal Minister of Education, and the Israeli Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Haim Yavor. Her prize — a trip to Israel for the Christmas and New Year holidays as guest of the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir. Charlotte is a pupil of the Methodist Girl's High School. Ten other pupils also received prizes.

Measles Are Still with Us  
THIS is the time of year when measles begins to assume epidemic proportions, although sporadic cases may, of course, be seen all the year round. Usually we experience such an epidemic once every two years.

It is a highly contagious disease, caused by a specific virus, and transmitted from person to person by droplet infection, in other words by the inhalation of tiny droplets emanating from the mouth or nose of a person carrying or having the disease, as well as by direct contact. Children are the main sufferers as one bout of the disease confers life-long immunity, but those adults who have not had it during childhood may easily be infected as well, and the disease tends to be much more severe in adults. In children it is often so mild as to pass almost unnoticed. The incubation period is approximately 10 days, after which the first symptoms appear. Usually, it is at first almost indistinguishable from a good case of influenza, as the symptoms before the appearance of the typical rash are almost the same. A general feeling of illness, followed by the appearance of a high temperature of 39 degrees and above, a sore throat, a dry, hacking and troublesome cough are the main symptoms. Sometimes severe conjunctivitis affects the eyes, often so severe that ordinary sunlight becomes painful. The appearance of this symptom may point to the right diagnosis. Similarly, after the second day of the illness, the observant doctor may find a collection of tiny white spots on the inside of the cheeks in the region of the upper premolar teeth. These are termed Koplik spots and are typical only of measles.

Reduce Temperature  
Treatment consists of drugs designed to reduce the temperature and aches and alleviate the troublesome cough, this being a virus disease against which no known antibiotic has any effect. Not so with regard to the complications of measles. During an attack of measles the mucous membranes of the entire respiratory tract are severely inflamed due to the measles virus. They are, therefore, easy prey to infection.

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It is well to have had the disease in childhood because of its severity later in life. Therefore it is not necessary to isolate a sick child from other children in the household except where another child's health is affected from other causes or where there are babies under one year of age who seem to be particularly unable to cope with the disease. Such children should be protected by an injection of gamma globulin which confers a short-lived passive immunity on them. As a matter of fact, measles is the only disease in which gamma globulin may be relied on to protect the recipient efficiently, if given early enough in the incubation period.

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# RADIO REVIEW

## Round the Country In 100 Minutes

IN "One Parcel," the omnibus program produced by Yassov Ben Zvi on Friday night, runs one hundred minutes. Presumably, the intention is that you switch on to this program at any time during this period, and something is bound to be of interest, and if the particular item you find isn't, well you may, like Mr. Micawber, keep going, sure that something extraordinary will turn up. And if the program has a good reputation for entertainment, which it has, going, sure that something extraordinary will turn up. And if the program has a good reputation for entertainment, which it has, going, sure that something extraordinary will turn up.

Not that, last Friday evening, his patience would be unrewarded. The program was interesting, in spite of the fact that it consisted of a series of separate programs complete in themselves, each of which could have been advertised as a separate item. The program was interesting, in spite of the fact that it consisted of a series of separate programs complete in themselves, each of which could have been advertised as a separate item.

Plays and Mikvehs  
THE first I heard was a discussion of Nissim Aloni's new play at Habimah, "The Emperor's Clothes." Dan Miron, Gideon Tamar and a third man who led the discussion took part. Dan Miron, an enthusiastic admirer of the play, gave his interpretation of the symbols and inner meanings which the others found obscure. The discussion was good enough to promote our interest in the play, and, as the moder-

horrified tone that it was "new," forbidden. When asked why, there was one of those eloquent silences that radio can make so effective. After a long pause, he said again "new" and you all must have been dashing off. The lady who scrubbed back in the mikveh was another natural — some stay one hour, she says, some stay six? Because they feel they are more purified that way. Well, a long gossip can be a purging experience too.

Kassitniks  
THE programme concluded with another long item, a reunion of old Cafe Kassitniks at the new Kassit in Bat Yam. The indulgence in nostalgia and past pleasures is not an easy emotion to convey to those who have not participated in the particular experience being related. Rodensky's saying "we came here to remember and find we forget what we try to remember" is somewhat apt. We could all take part in, whereas actual long reminiscences of a private past are apt to be short. Still it was pleasant to hear Rodensky, Shlonsky, Klatskin and the old-timers let their hair down. And the young poets who now sit at Kassit on Friday mornings, in order to be seen by the interviewer — to see and be seen, may have a point when she says "wasting time is also something."

BRIDGE  
ON Saturday, December 16, the Adin Club was host to eleven teams from Haifa and Kfar Ata. The results are: Haifa — Tel Aviv: 3½ — 6½ (one draw); Kfar Ata — Tel Aviv: 4 — 5½ (a draw). I am giving below another game from the World Bridge Olympiad.

### ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME  
TODAY  
8.25, 8.45, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 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